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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco Division

11 STACIA STINER, et al.,

Case No. 17-cv-03962-HSG (LB)

12 Plaintiffs,

Re: ECF Nos. 688, 691, 692, 694, and 698

13 v.

14 BROOKDALE SENIOR LIVING, INC., et  
al.,

15 Defendants.

16  
17 The parties asked for clarification about the court's discovery order at ECF No. 695.

18 First, the court disregards the statements at ECF Nos. 688 and 694. They are separate  
19 statements, they violate the procedures in the standing order, the court did not authorize them, and  
20 they total seventeen pages.

21 Second, the parties filed two discovery letters. In ECF No. 691, the plaintiffs cited earlier  
22 orders summarily, contending that they supported production of the class list and string-citing  
23 (without analyzing) cases. The defendants countered that Judge Gilliam denied a request for the  
24 discovery already. Rather than wade into a dense docket to try to sort out what happened in other  
25 proceedings, the court determined that the matter was more efficiently decided on full briefing that  
26 addressed the "it has already been decided" argument. In ECF No. 692, the plaintiffs asked for  
27 discovery about the staffing formula, and the defendants countered that the data is not relevant or  
28 proportional to the remaining claims. Again, for reasons that include the changed landscape of

1 litigation, the matter is addressed more efficiently through full briefing. Another issue is that ECF  
2 No. 692 is sixty pages. No chambers copy was submitted (as is required by the court's standing  
3 order for filings that have attachments). Also, there is a formatting glitch which meant that the  
4 court could print only through page 32. The reliance on attachments also militated in favor of full  
5 briefing: it is not the court's job to wade through attachments to try to understand the parties'  
6 arguments. Letter briefs are meant to queue issues for quick consideration, not impose an  
7 administrative burden on an already-busy trial court.

8 As to the court's flagging the February 1 discovery cutoff, the plaintiffs' separate filing at ECF  
9 No. 688 at 3 (filed December 19, 2023, at around 5:30 p.m.) says that the discovery "must be  
10 completed before the discovery cut-off date of February 1, 2024." For that reason, the plaintiffs  
11 requested an immediate, urgent case-management conference to manage discovery. Then, on  
12 December 21, 2023, at around 5:30 p.m., the parties filed their two discovery letters. December 22  
13 (the next day) was a court administrative day for the holidays. The court's reaction to the timing  
14 was that the parties filed unhelpful briefs right before the holidays, asking for relief that shifted the  
15 burden to the court to try to sort things out, and they created a false urgency by waiting to raise the  
16 disputes. Also, again, it is not the court's job to wade into a dense docket to sort out what has  
17 happened and how it can be fixed. The parties need to do that, and they did not do so in their filings.  
18 And as they know, any requests to change the case schedule must be raised before the trial judge.

19 In sum, the court denied the requests for discovery without prejudice to the plaintiffs' filing a  
20 motion to compel discovery because this allows the disputes to be addressed more efficiently.  
21 Under the local rules, the plaintiffs can notice motions for any available Thursday at 9:30 a.m. at  
22 least five weeks after the motion is filed. Any motion must include reasons supporting the discovery  
23 and not rely by reference on earlier motions or orders. The attached standing order includes the  
24 court's procedures for chambers copies, including tabbed exhibits.

25 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

26 Dated: December 30, 2023



27 LAUREL BEELER  
United States Magistrate Judge

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